

Deepwater Spawning of Fall Chinook Salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) near Ives and Pierce Island of the Columbia River

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Deepwater Spawning of Fall Chinook Salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) Near Ives and Pierce Island of the Columbia River, 2000

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Executive Summary

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) initiated studies to identify potential fall chinook (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) spawning habitat and assess that extent of spawning in deep water (>2 m) downstream of Bonneville Dam in the fall of 1999 and continued in the fall of 2000. This information was needed to provide estimates of the adult spawning population occurring in the area and assess any impacts of water flows on the spawning populations. Specific study objectives were to 1) determine if fall chinook salmon spawned downstream of Bonneville Dam near the Ives/Pierce island complex, 2) document the distribution and abundance of redds, and 3) obtain detailed information on habitat characteristics.

Geographic Information System (GIS) technology was used to create maps of potential spawning habitat (primary search areas) near the section of Columbia River where fall chinook salmon have been observed by visual observation. A boat-deployed underwater video system was then used to survey for salmon redds in primary search area and in other areas identified as potential spawning sites. The camera's position was tracked using a Global Positioning System (GPS) linked to a field computer equipped with GPS visualization software. Some individual redd locations were marked for later verification. GIS maps were produced of redd locations and to conduct spatial analyses of key habitat variables. Water quality, current velocity profiles, and substrate were also characterized as part of the spawning habitat studies.

Fall chinook salmon redds occurring in excess of 2 m were found to occur in a fairly confined area located downstream of Ives Island and adjacent to Pierce Island in 1999 and 2000. Small redd clusters of redds were also found within the Hamilton Slough. A total of 151 fall chinook redds were found during 2000. Similar surveys conducted in 1999 by PNNL documented about 107 redds in this area. Fall chinook salmon redds occurred in depths from 2.2-6.2 m in water depth and comprised an area of ~6.28 ha. Fall chinook salmon preferred substrate sizes ranging from 7.6-15.2 cm in diameter and water velocities of 0.33 to 1.28 m/s. The majority of the redds were found in depths of 2-4 m.

Expanded surveys conducted in the fall of 2000 encompassing about 8 km of the Columbia River below Bonneville Dam did not document any significant spawning activity within the areas surveyed. No fall chinook salmon redds were found in surveyed areas outside the Ives/Pierce island complex. No chum salmon (*O. keta*) redds were found to occur in the areas surveyed during 2000 (Note: surveys were limited to deeper sections of Hamilton Slough and near the main river channel). These studies and others demonstrate that physical habitat conditions suitable for spawning by fall chinook salmon exist in confined areas downstream of Bonneville Dam. These conditions are highly regulated by project operations. Thus, any proposed changes in operations, including flow alterations during the spawning period need to be evaluated to minimize the potential impact to fall chinook salmon populations.

Acknowledgments

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Contents

Executive Summary	iii
Acknowledgments.....	v
Introduction.....	1
Methods.....	2
Results.....	6
Conclusions.....	12
References.....	13
Appendix A.....	A.1

Figures

1	Location of primary search zones in relation to Ives and Pierce Islands	2
2	Location of habitat units downstream of Bonneville Dam in 2000	3
3	Photo of weighted sled with video camera and lasers used to collect substrate images	4
4	Location of fall chinook salmon redds in the mainstem of the Columbia River below Bonneville Dam in 2000.....	7
5	Distribution of fall chinook salmon redds in relation to water depth found during the November and December surveys.....	8
6	Dominant substrate classification of fall chinook redds	8
7	Map showing areas surveyed within the selected habitat units.....	11

Tables

1	Substrate categories used for spawning habitat classification	5
2	Physical characteristics collected at randomly selection redds occurring within the primary search zone location	9
3	Substrate characterization of randomly selected habitat units within the survey area.....	10
4	Estimated number of fall chinook salmon redds occurring in the primary search zone near Ives and Pierce Island during 1999-2000	12

Introduction

Fall chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), thought to originate from Bonneville Hatchery, were first noted to be spawning downstream of Bonneville Dam by Washington Department of Fisheries and Wildlife (WDFW) biologists in 1993 (Hymer 1997). Known spawning areas included gravel beds on the Washington side of the river near Hamilton Creek and Ives Island. The size of this population from 1994 to 1996 was estimated at 1,800 to 5,200 fish (Hymer 1997), and 554 fish in 1998 (Van der Naald et al. 1999). These estimates were based on carcass surveys and visual observation of redds by boat near the shoreline. Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) conducted underwater video surveys in the fall of 1999 and 2000 to determine the extent of the fall chinook salmon spawning and to estimate the number of redds occurring in deeper water. Estimates of redds occurring in water depths exceeding 2.2 m at 143,000 cubic feet per second (kcfs) were 499 in 1999 (Mueller and Dauble 1999) and 567 redds >2.2 m at 127 kcfs in 2000 (this study). The majority of the redds found were confined near the main river channel adjacent to Pierce Island.

Chum salmon (*O. keta*) also have been documented using the mouth of Hamilton Creek and portions of Hamilton Slough for spawning. The majority of chum salmon were found to spawn in shallow water at the mouth of Hamilton Creek adjacent to Ives Island. Estimates of the natural chum salmon spawning population for 1998 were 226 (Van der Naald et al. 1999). Chum salmon spawning near Ives Island are part of the Columbia River evolutionary significant unit (ESU), and are included in the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) listing in March 1999.

Our main objective of this study was to locate deep water spawning locations of fall chinook salmon in the main Columbia River channel and to collect additional data on physical habitat parameters at spawning sites. The secondary objective was to map any chum salmon redds located in the deep sections of Hamilton Slough. There are several ongoing investigations to define the physical habitat characteristics associated with fall chinook and chum salmon spawning areas downstream of Bonneville Dam. A major concern is to determine what flows (i.e., surface elevations) are necessary to ensure their long-term survival. This objective is consistent with the high priority placed by the Northwest Power Planning Council's Independent Advisory Board and the salmon managers on determining the importance of mainstem habitats to the production of salmon in the Columbia River Basin.

Methods

Underwater video surveys were conducted to locate fall chinook salmon redds on November 8-10 and December 5-6, 2000. A separate search was conducted on December 5 within the Hamilton Slough to look for the presence of fall chinook or chum salmon redds. The main objectives of these surveys were to map the extent of fall chinook salmon spawning habitat and collect physical characteristics on the redds found. A primary search zone was established based on existing data from surveys conducted in 1999 (Figure 1). This zone is located approximately 3.5 km downstream of Bonneville Dam near Columbia River km 228.5. This zone (175 x 625 m) was segmented into a series of 25 m transects (26 total) running perpendicular to the shoreline, and was surveyed during both survey periods.

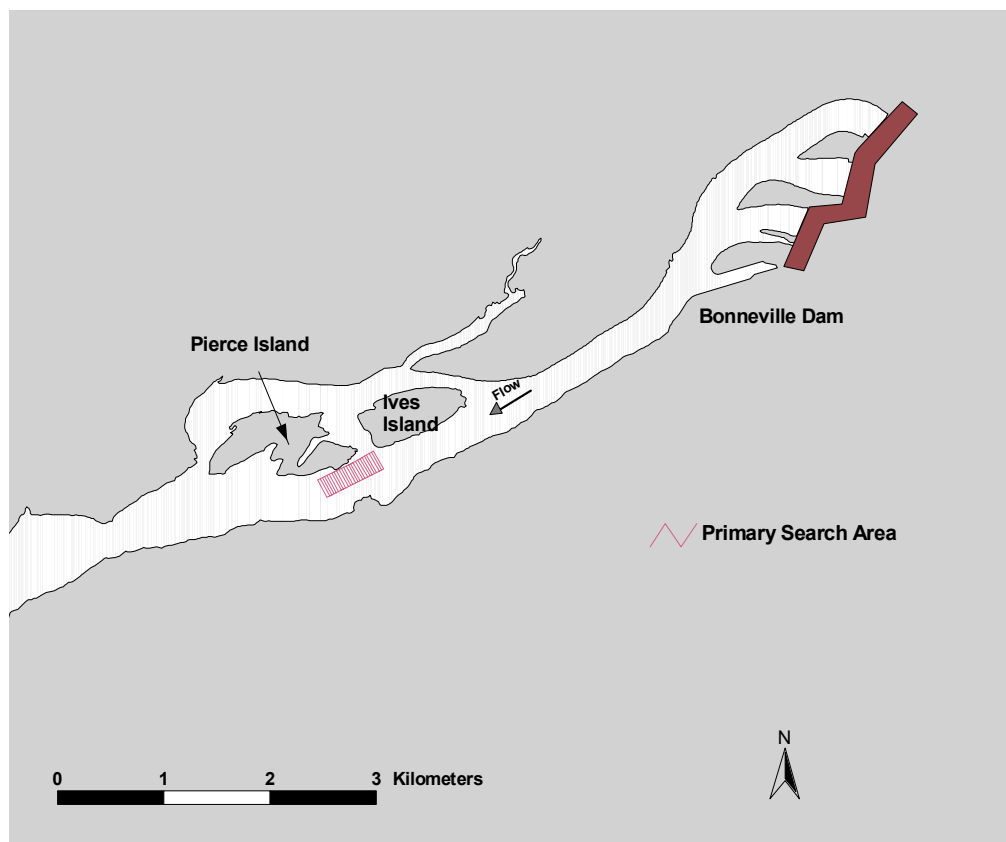


Figure 1. Location of primary search zones in relation to Ives and Pierce Islands

Additional surveys also were conducted in the mainstem Columbia River downstream of Bonneville Dam within a pre-determined section of river (rkm 225.3-233.3). The section corresponds to the area emphasized in a physical habitat model being developed by the US Fish and

Wildlife Service and the USGS Biological Resource Division. We segregated this river section into four habitat types: *Island Complex* (I2-I6), *North Shore* (N1, N7-10), *River Channel* (RC1-RC10), and *South Shore* (S1-S10). The 8-km section of river was divided further into ten 609-m segments along the centerline of the river (Figure 2). The sampling schedule included surveys of the following: 1) Island Complex – sampling units I2-I6, which included the primary search zone; 2) North Shore – sampling units included unit N1 and one randomly selected unit from units N7-N10; 3) South Shore – two units randomly selected from S1-S10; and 4) River Channel – three units randomly selected from RC1-RC10. In the case that a randomly selected sampling unit was found to exceed 9.14 m, as did most of the river channel units, the unit immediately up-river or down-river was surveyed, unless that unit already had been surveyed. In the case of irregular bottom or excessive slope, the sampling unit was surveyed where practical. All surveys were conducted by following existing background maps (line transects @ 50 m intervals) generated with a GIS then exported to a GPS computer program. A total of 10 randomly selected points were selected within each sampling unit surveyed and analyzed for substrate composition and degree of embeddedness.

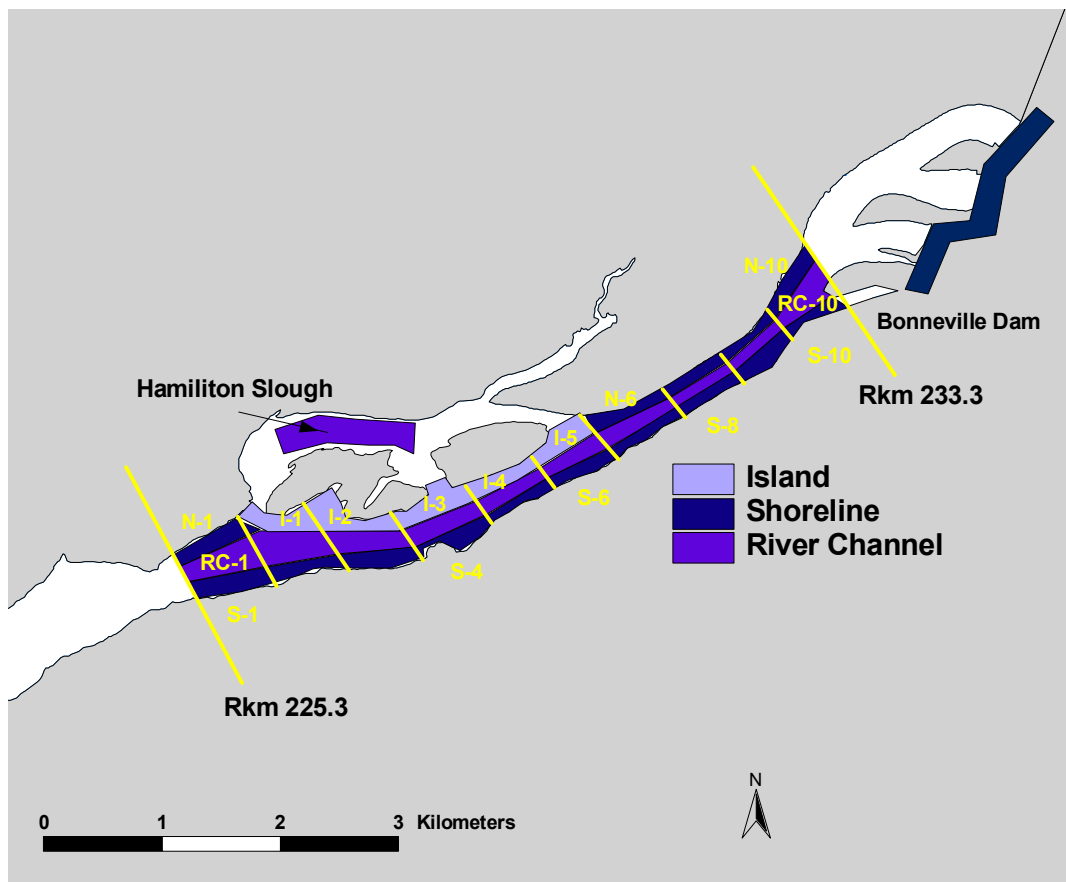


Figure 2. Location of habitat units downstream of Bonneville Dam in 2000 (N and S = shoreline units, I = Island units, RC = river channel units)

Information gained from this model will be used to better predict the types and amount and habitat available to fall chinook and chum salmon. Information from prior studies (Mueller and Dauble 1999) conducted on fall chinook spawning in the vicinity of Ives and Pierce Islands were incorporated into the study design. A stratified adaptive sampling strategy (Thompson 1992) was used to optimize resources and obtain more precise estimates of redd population and density of fall chinook salmon spawning below Bonneville Dam.

A mobile underwater video system was used and consisted of a high-sensitivity remote camera (Sony, model HVM-352) attached to a weighted platform (Figure 3). Recordings were made using a Sony model FX710 Hi 8mm recorder located on the survey vessel. Two high-resolution monitors were used during the surveys for better viewing of the video obtained by the remote camera. An integrated video/tow cable attached to a manual winch with slip ring mechanism was used to raise and lower the sled to the desired depth. Visual images of redds and bottom substrate were recorded using an underwater video system according to procedures described in Dauble et al. (1999). Limitations on the videography gear precluded the survey of regions >9 m in depth.



Figure 3. Photo of weighted sled with video camera and lasers used to collect substrate images

The location for each image (northing and easting) was correlated to the GPS location by a time stamp. An on-board, real-time differential GPS (Trimble Pathfinder™ Pro XR) was used to collect positional data and to navigate pre-set transect grids during the surveys. The integrated GPS beacon receiver and antenna provided GPS corrections for calculating sub-meter accuracy (approximately 0.5 m). The system's software (ASPEN) displayed a background map of the study site on a personal computer so researchers could navigate to site locations on a pre-determined transect line and visually verify data accuracy in the field.

To ascertain the dominant substrate sizes obtained by the video camera, two underwater lasers (C Map Systems model HL6312G), pointed downward 18.4 cm apart, were attached to the underwater platform, and provided a reference scale within the camera image (Figure 3). The distance from the camera lens to the substratum ranged from 0.9 to 1.4 m, providing an effective view path of $\sim 2.7 \text{ m}^2$ during low turbidity conditions. The substratum for each redd mapped was estimated using the recorded videotapes and corresponding GPS time stamp. Images were digitized and measurements of the grain sizes were obtained by using a software imaging program (Optimas®). Particle size was determined by taking an average of the dominant substratum type within a camera field of view at each redd based on long-axis diameter. The substrate size for each redd was classified according to three general size categories (Table 1).

Table 1. Substrate categories used for spawning habitat classification (modified from Platts et al. 1983)

Category	Sediment Classification	Long Axis Diameter of Individual Substrate (cm)
1	Fines, silt	<0.61
2	Gravel	0.6-7.6
3	Medium cobble	7.6-15.2
4	Large cobble	15.2-30.5
5	Boulder	>30.5

Based on existing literature of fall chinook salmon redd areas, we determined that the minimum average size redd to be approximately 10 m^2 (Burner 1951; Chapman 1983; Visser 1999). Based on this value, any redds mapped that fell within a $\sim 1.8 \text{ m}$ radius of a nearby redd was omitted from the overall redd count. This was done to reduce the probability that a redd would be counted more than once for all surveys. In addition, based on the number of deep water redds counted using the video camera within our primary search zone we estimated the number of redds which may have been constructed through this area. The estimates were calculated using the average number of redds found at each of the 26 transects surveyed which

averaged 85 m in length. The total fall chinook salmon redd estimates do not include redds found by other agencies in water depths <1.2 m.

Velocity data was collected using a Marsh McBirney model 2000 flow-meter attached to the camera sled. Turbidity was recorded using a LaMotte model 2008 turbidimeter. Changes in background contrast, bed elevation, or substrate composition were the primary criteria used to determine spawning activity. Recorded tapes were reviewed in detail at the PNNL computer lab using a high-resolution monitor. Bathymetric data was obtained using a one-dimensional, unsteady river flow and water quality computer model MASS1 (Modular Aquatic Simulation System 1D) developed at PNNL.

Results

Initial deepwater redd surveys of the main channel near Ives and Pierce Islands were completed on November 8-10, 2000, which encompassed the peak spawning date of November 9 for fall chinook salmon. Turbidity values averaged 2.7 nephelometric turbidity units (NTU). River flows recorded at Bonneville Dam during this survey ranged from 120-128 kcfs and water surface elevation recorded at Staff Gauge 1 near Hamilton Creek ranged from 0.21-0.36 m. A total of 81 fall chinook salmon redds were mapped and found to occur adjacent to the southern portion of Pierce Island (Figure 4). Several redds were also found at the downstream of the primary search near the main river channel at rkm 227.6. Due to low river flows and shallow water, no video surveys were conducted in the channel between the islands or in the Hamilton Slough.

The second deepwater fall chinook salmon redd survey was completed on December 5-6, 2000. River flows averaged 128 kcfs and surface elevation recorded at Staff Gauge 1 was 0.26 m. Turbidity values averaged 3.36 NTU. An additional 70 fall chinook salmon redds were found on this survey occurring mainly within and near the primary search zone, including 7 redds mapped within Hamilton Slough (Figure 4). Due to low river flows during the sampling periods, we were not able to survey the area between Ives and Pierce Islands. No fall chinook salmon redds were found adjacent to Ives Island towards the river channel. A listing of all fall chinook salmon redd coordinates found near the main river channel along with depth and dominant substrate type are located in Appendix A.

No chum salmon redds were found within the Hamilton Slough during our video searches conducted in December. The surveys were conducted in the relatively deeper sections of the slough downstream from the mouth of Hamilton Creek where the majority of chum salmon

spawning is known to occur. The redds found during the December survey were classified as fall chinook salmon redds based on nearby carcasses.

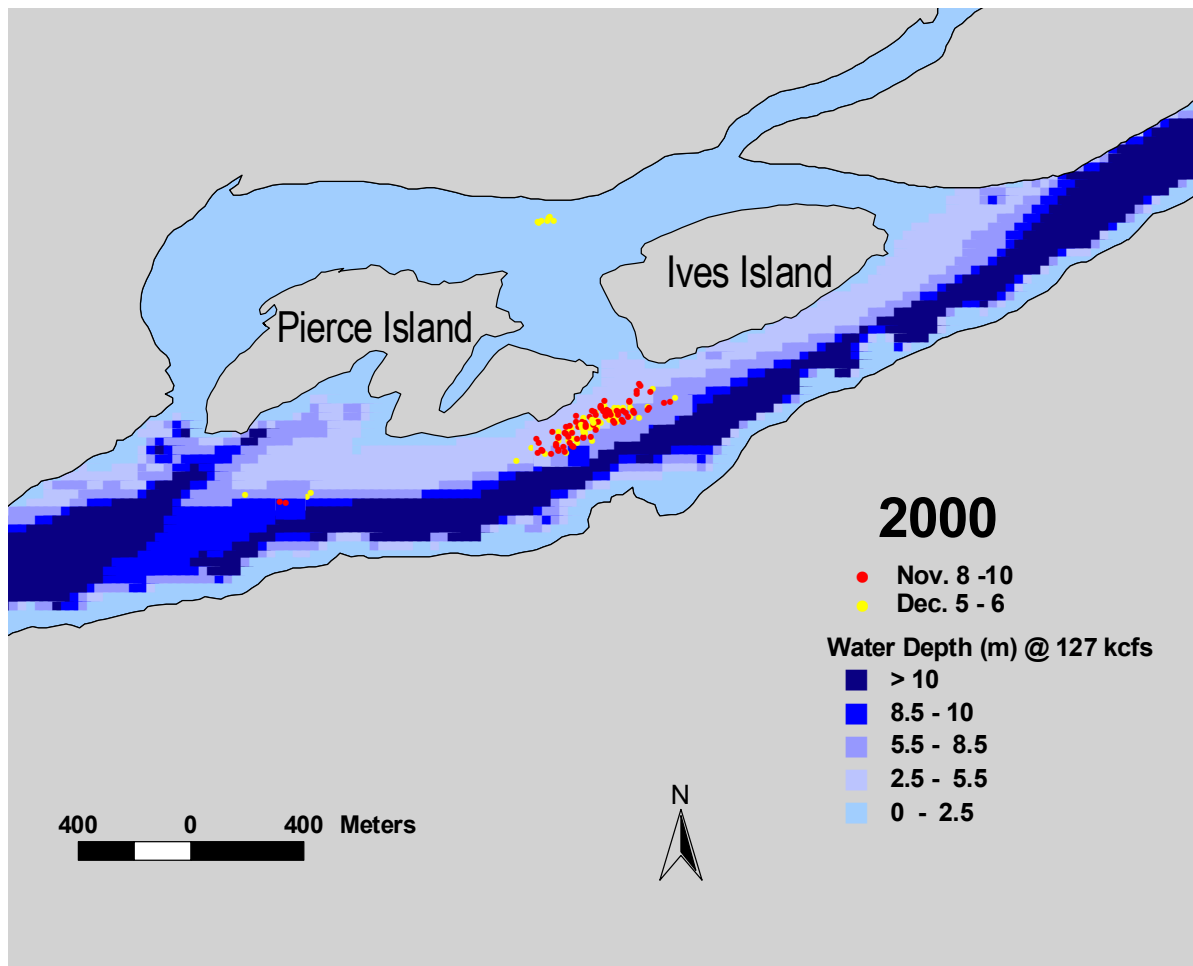


Figure 4. Location of fall chinook salmon redds in the mainstem of the Columbia River below Bonneville Dam in 2000 (Only main channel surveys were conducted on November 8-10.)

Fall chinook redds were found in depths ranging from 1.2-6.4 m with the majority (55%) found in water depths of 2-4 m (Figure 5). The dominant substrate size was classified for the majority of redds ($n = 96$) found during the November and December surveys. The dominant substrate consisted predominately (66%) of medium cobbles with large cobble being the second most utilized (Figure 6).

Mean near-bed point velocities obtained at 22 randomly selected redds located within the primary search zone near Pierce Island (Table 2). The point velocities measured near the riverbed ranged from 0.33 to 1.28 m/s (mean 0.85 m/s).

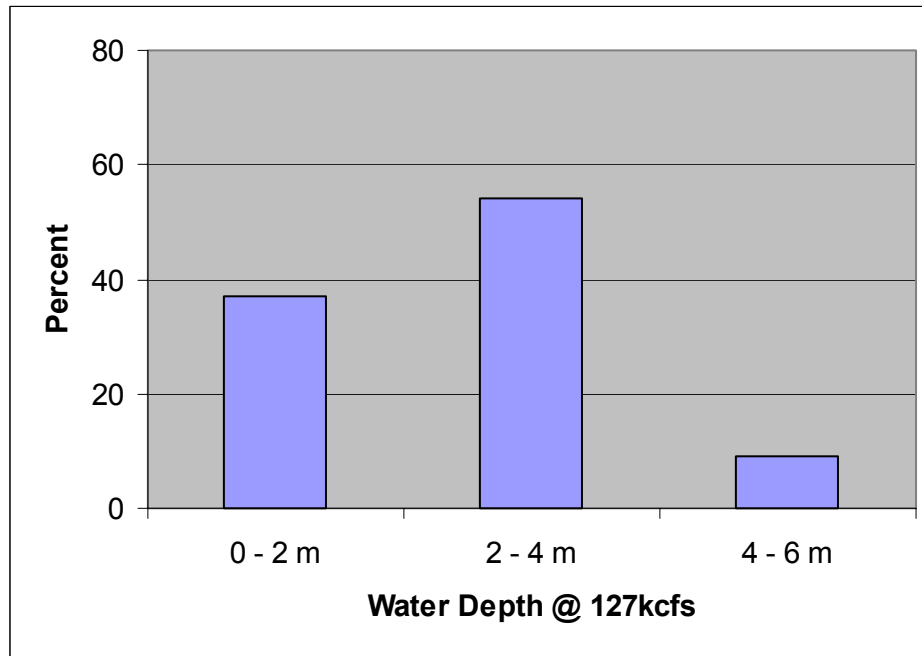


Figure 5. Distribution of fall chinook salmon redds (n= 151) in relation to water depth found during the November and December surveys

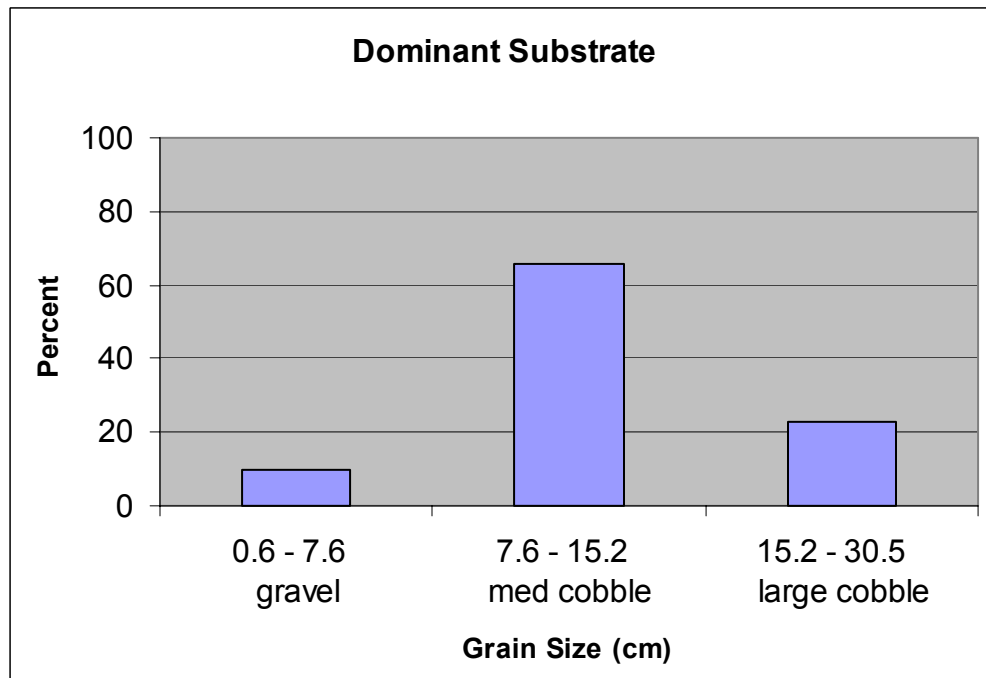


Figure 6. Dominant substrate classification of fall chinook redds (number of redds = 96)

Table 2. Physical characteristics collected at randomly selection redds occurring within the primary search zone location (coordinates: NAD 1983 WA South)

Northing (m)	Easting (m)	Depth (m)	Substrate Category	Bed Velocity (m/s)
32892.48	383044.08	2.4	3	0.75
32909.81	383062.63	2.4	N/A	0.90
32924.88	383110.22	3.0	N/A	0.50
32919.87	383041.97	2.0	2	0.93
32871.06	383035.17	2.4	3	0.61
32874.56	383026.99	2.7	3	1.00
32867.93	383031.03	2.7	4	0.90
32858.47	383002.13	2.4	3	0.89
32839.22	382973.50	2.4	3	1.10
32852.53	382992.94	2.1	2	1.12
32877.94	383000.17	1.8	3	1.28
32888.06	383038.63	2.0	3	1.22
32891.93	383053.42	2.7	3	0.85
32919.85	383063.96	2.3	3	0.82
32841.51	382958.21	2.1	3	0.33
32858.08	382934.97	1.4	3	0.86
32620.22	381989.22	4.0	N/A	0.46
32607.11	381971.86	4.3	N/A	1.05
32910.94	383043.55	1.5	2	2.71
32841.50	382958.21	2.1	3	1.08
32853.65	382963.77	2.1	3	2.66

Results from the randomly selected habitat units were quite variable in bottom composition and suggested very little suitable fall chinook salmon habitat was present in the surveyed areas (Table 3). Due to depth, bottom variability, and back-eddies, only small sections of most survey units could be effectively surveyed using the boat deployed video system (Figure 7). For the north shoreline section upstream of Ives Island up to rkm 233.3 unit N-7 was surveyed and was comprised of mainly a rip/rap extending to water depths near 4.6 m. Beyond this depth the substratum consisted of large cobble with a high degree of slope. The remaining north shoreline

section (N-1), downstream of Pierce Island, was characterized by lower water velocities and a silt/sand substratum. For the most part, the substrate composition of the south shoreline units S-4 and S-9 contained only small pockets of cobbles which fall into the range preferred by fall chinook salmon for spawning purposes. These areas were generally located near back-eddies and on bedrock shelves that sloped steeply to the thalweg. The river channel units were generally too deep to obtain adequate video images and exceeded the limits of the video system (>9 m) with the exception of units RC-2 and RC-3 located adjacent to the lower end of Pierce Island. Five redds were found in zone RC-2 near rkm 227.6. These redds occurred in an area with cobbles and water velocities similar to fall chinook salmon redds found in the primary spawning area ~100 m upstream.

Table 3. Substrate characterization of randomly selected habitat units within the survey area (Rkm 225.3-233.3)

Location (refer to figure 7)	Dominant Substrate Range	Characteristics
I-5	Large cobble	Low embeddedness, lower velocities.
N-1	Silt to large cobble	Generally silted with high degree of embeddedness.
N-7	Gravel-large cobble	High degree of slope, rip/rap at shoreline.
RC-2	Silt-large cobble	Low embeddedness clean cobbles.
RC-3	Gravel-large cobble	Mostly gravels, moderate embeddedness.
S-4	Gravel-large cobble	Only small pocket of suitable habitat, high degree of slope.
S-9	Cobble-bedrock	Generally larger cobble and boulder, high slope.

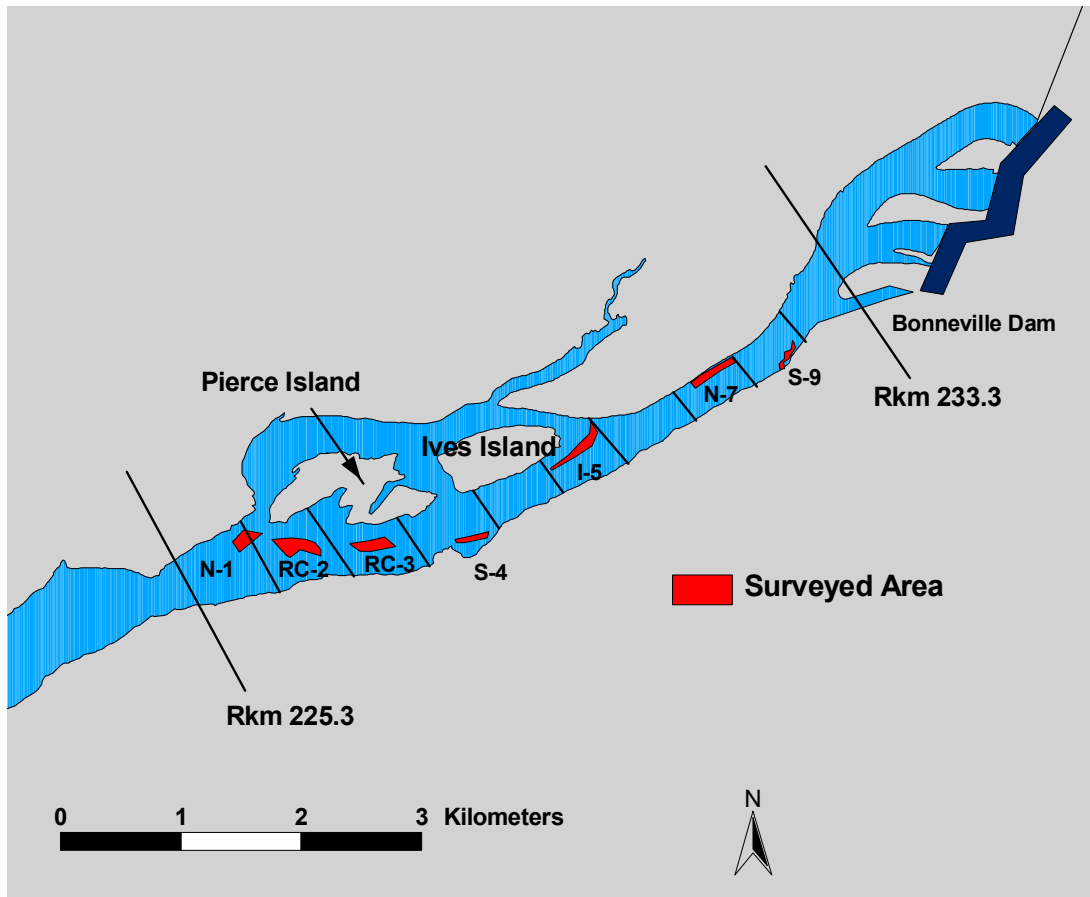


Figure 7. Map showing areas surveyed within the selected habitat units (rkm 226-133.3)

Using the number of redds found during both surveys periods, we extrapolated these counts to estimate a total number of redds constructed within the primary search zone. These estimates were calculated by taking the average number of redds found at each of the 26 transect lines and assuming normal distribution within the entire survey area ($109,375 \text{ m}^2$) based on a redd area of 10 m^2 . Using the highest redd count during 2000, we estimated that 787 fall chinook salmon redds were constructed at water depths exceeding 2 m at a river discharge of $\sim 127 \text{ kcfs}$ in the primary search zone described earlier (Table 4). State agency personnel counted ~ 100 additional fall chinook salmon redds in the area between Ives and Pierce Islands by wading or observation by boat.

Table 4. Estimated number of fall chinook salmon redds occurring in the primary search zone near Ives and Pierce Islands during 1999-2000

Survey Date	Estimated Coverage within Primary Zone (sq m)	Number of Redds Found	Ratio of Redds per Area	Extrapolated Redd Estimate
Nov. 9-10, 1999	10,816	36	0.0033	359
Dec. 1-2, 1999	9,318	64	0.0069	754
Nov. 8-10, 2000	11,648	76	0.0065	710
Dec. 5-6, 2000	7,072	51	0.0072	787

Conclusions

We mapped an estimated 151 redds on surveys conducted in November and December 2000. As in 1999, the primary deep water spawning activity was concentrated adjacent to Pierce Island. Fall chinook salmon redds were found to depths of 6.4 m, velocities of 0.32 to 1.3 m/sec, and mainly over cobble substrate (7.6-15.2 cm). These values are comparable to the results we obtained during the 1999 surveys (Mueller and Dauble 2000). The highest extrapolated redd estimates for the known spawning area during 1999 was 562 redds, which suggest a spawning population of 1,910 fish (using a redd to adult ratio of 3.4). The total estimated area utilized by adult fall chinook salmon based on our surveys was 6.28 ha during 2000 after accounting for redds found near the lower end of Pierce Island. This estimate included redds found from 1.5-6.4 m in depth at a flow of 127 kcfs at Bonneville Dam. This area is slightly larger than the 4.0 ha estimated spawning habitat reported in 1999.

Analysis of the additional surveys made throughout the USGS Biological Resource Division habitat model region indicated minimal areas of suitable habitats based on depth, slope, and substrate. This conclusion was based on limited area coverage due to the stratified sampling regime. We attempted to survey additional areas located along the south shoreline where depth and flow permitted but found only isolated pockets near units S-4 and S-9 where surveys could be conducted. It seems unlikely that fall chinook salmon spawning would occur in any of the surveyed areas with the exception of RC-2 and RC-3.

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Appendix A

Appendix A

PNNL Redd Coordinate Description

Projection	Stateplane
Zone	5626
Datum	NAD83
Units	Meters
Vertical Datum	NGVD29

	Northing	Easting	Depth (m)	Dominant Substrate Category
1	32755.243	382797.831	2.4	3
2	32760.640	382790.357	2.4	n/a
3	32809.752	382789.376	1.5	2
4	32794.345	382794.162	1.8	3
5	32772.036	382803.079	2.4	4
6	32770.490	382809.220	2.4	3
7	32757.724	382842.237	3.0	4
8	32768.747	382866.328	3.0	4
9	32773.588	382866.571	2.7	3
10	32784.628	382859.389	2.4	4
11	32788.853	382859.723	2.4	3
12	32836.135	382844.379	1.5	3
13	32818.711	382866.493	1.8	3
14	32813.103	382867.511	2.1	3
15	32783.018	382885.886	2.4	4
16	32764.305	382890.468	3.7	3
17	32780.069	382921.417	3.7	4
18	32785.181	382915.105	3.4	4
19	32795.402	382906.712	3.0	3
20	32816.651	382901.915	2.4	3
21	32824.921	382893.070	1.8	4

	Northing	Easting	Depth (m)	Dominant Substrate Category
22	32831.486	382890.095	1.8	3
23	32854.547	382895.015	1.2	3
24	32858.518	382907.006	1.2	2
25	32832.509	382914.494	1.8	3
26	32808.978	382930.942	3.0	3
27	32805.213	38963.978	4.3	4
28	32813.721	382954.742	3.7	3
29	32818.419	382953.580	3.0	3
30	32852.495	382938.257	2.4	3
31	32869.376	382927.836	1.8	2
32	32893.927	382929.092	1.2	2
33	32868.958	382952.446	1.5	3
36	32850.573	382965.230	2.1	3
37	32818.126	382979.972	2.7	3
38	32845.266	382996.647	2.4	3
39	32861.678	382988.730	2.1	3
40	32889.542	382976.417	1.8	3
41	32910.716	382984.028	1.2	3
42	32903.396	382992.101	1.5	3
43	32897.149	382998.740	1.5	3
44	32869.636	383006.590	1.8	2
45	32890.173	383032.672	2.4	3
46	32897.759	383032.677	2.1	3
47	32903.644	383027.724	2.1	2
48	32910.611	383023.359	1.8	3
49	32916.639	383018.236	1.5	3
50	32920.705	383017.188	1.5	3
51	32926.902	383017.146	1.2	3
52	32944.689	383027.967	1.2	2
53	32914.257	383039.614	1.5	3
54	32908.267	383041.775	1.8	3
55	32904.433	383045.051	2.4	3
56	32896.090	383049.650	2.4	3

	Northing	Easting	Depth (m)	Dominant Substrate Category
57	32874.528	383059.244	3.0	3
58	32866.896	383064.822	3.0	4
59	32868.155	383096.592	4.0	3
60	32880.947	383092.233	3.7	3
61	32898.003	383078.172	3.0	4
62	32903.714	383077.128	3.0	2
63	32908.293	383074.869	3.0	3
64	32908.873	383096.882	2.7	3
65	32900.207	383103.204	3.0	3
66	32887.614	383112.123	3.7	3
67	32899.761	383134.397	3.7	4
68	32910.083	383131.759	3.7	4
69	32939.596	383119.506	2.7	n/a
70	32943.123	383115.371	2.7	n/a
71	32913.776	383184.941	4.6	3
72	32918.877	383186.878	4.6	3
73	32971.511	383141.934	2.4	n/a
74	32980.490	383141.766	1.8	3
75	33006.468	383153.495	1.5	2
76	32999.290	383154.790	1.8	2
77	32976.491	383193.996	2.7	2
78	32937.421	383239.929	4.3	4
79	32941.011	383262.646	4.6	3
82	32610.085	381752.750	4.0	3
83	32735.769	382717.623	2.4	3
84	32776.828	382772.069	1.5	2
85	32778.254	382798.095	1.8	3
86	32757.832	382816.640	2.7	4
87	32761.325	382894.840	3.4	4
88	32802.630	382865.783	1.5	3
89	32836.455	382868.110	1.5	3
90	32805.281	382902.910	2.4	3
91	32846.678	382895.479	1.5	3

	Northing	Easting	Depth (m)	Dominant Substrate Category
92	32848.584	382909.149	1.5	3
93	32838.324	382910.992	1.8	n/a
94	32809.660	382917.474	2.4	3
95	32794.427	382931.798	3.0	4
96	32825.011	382958.521	2.1	3
97	32829.781	382958.976	2.1	4
98	32836.825	382954.926	1.8	3
99	32848.697	382949.085	1.8	3
100	32855.394	382950.689	1.8	4
101	32859.094	382946.481	1.5	n/a
102	32884.033	382953.040	1.5	3
103	32875.473	382955.498	1.5	3
104	32854.869	382968.900	2.4	3
105	32848.112	382975.619	4.0	4
106	32804.534	382986.967	3.0	4
107	32820.436	383016.693	3.0	4
108	32848.927	383004.017	2.7	4
109	32858.396	382993.154	2.4	3
110	32866.808	382990.619	2.1	3
111	32880.449	382985.626	1.8	3
112	32900.593	382996.733	1.5	n/a
113	32874.287	383006.652	1.8	4
114	32866.035	383016.473	1.8	3
115	32848.731	383027.639	3.0	3
116	32879.530	383044.959	2.7	3
117	32893.994	383038.008	2.4	3
118	32884.581	383046.447	1.8	4
119	32925.801	383030.258	1.2	3
120	32910.302	383045.851	1.8	4
121	32904.225	383059.031	2.1	3
122	32886.497	383066.804	2.7	4
123	32870.771	383073.178	3.0	4
124	32917.531	383077.663	2.4	2

	Northing	Easting	Depth (m)	Dominant Substrate Category
125	32947.241	383058.211	1.5	3
128	32881.100	383152.893	3.4	4
129	32934.413	383115.330	3.0	3
130	32917.122	383187.163	4.0	3
131	32924.216	383183.539	3.4	3
132	32952.790	383191.633	2.7	3
133	32986.860	383202.229	2.7	3
134	32992.716	383236.663	2.1	3
135	32953.282	383279.514	4.6	3
136	33577.610	382791.768	1.2	n/a
137	33574.700	382795.460	1.2	2
138	33583.114	382804.403	1.2	2
139	33583.635	382829.094	1.1	3
140	33583.887	382847.477	0.9	n/a
141	33593.756	382837.295	1.1	n/a
142	33589.798	382830.711	0.9	2